Preserving the Past
For the Future

FLASHBACK

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FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

CENTURY FARMS

by Mrs. Bobby G. Wilson

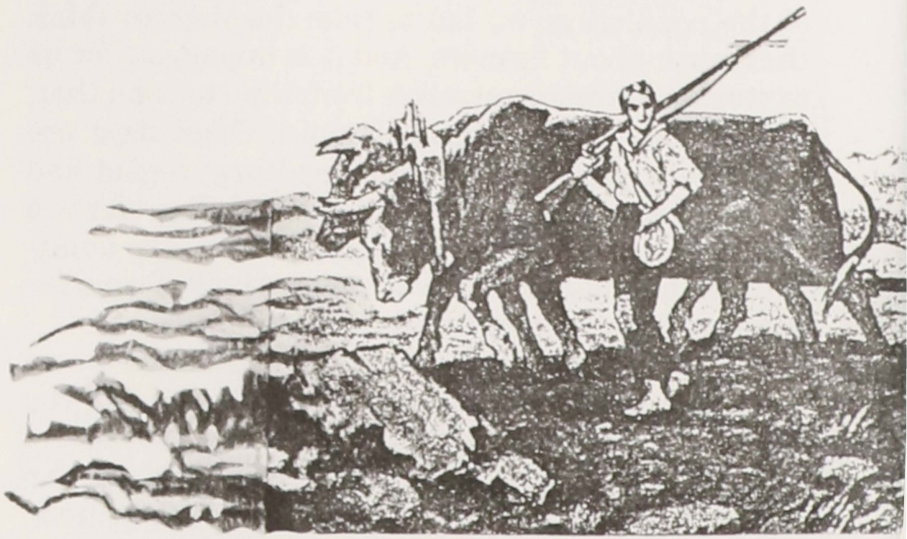
A hundred years ago the majority of Americans lived on farms, but now, with the percentage of American families earning their livelihood from agriculture at well below ten percent of the population, we fail to take the time to think that much about farmers. And it is important for us to stop and remind ourselves from time to time that, despite the fact that most families these days are city dwellers, we live in an agricultural region and state, where a large number of people still prefer the beauty, privacy and independence of country living. A dwindling number have lived on family farms for generations, and it is those we hope to reach.

In his book *Centennial*, James Michener wrote these words: "There are the 'caretakers' and the 'takers'. We have to respect the land. The earth isn't something you can keep taking from, without giving something back. It is something you have to protect

every day of the year. We have to look to the past, and get back to some basic principles, if we're going to have any future that's worth having".

Despite some uninformed folks' opinion of farmers, it takes a great deal of knowledge and experience to become a success at this profession. It takes a constantly varying combination of patience, hard work, basic veterinary and mechanical skills, working with nature and God's predictable timetable, knowledge of when to plant, fertilize, harvest, breed, buy and sell, prevent soil erosion, keeping records, and wise management in general, to be a successful "caretaker" of the land. The "taker" of earlier days, who planted the same crop year after year, without giving anything back, and let the rain and wind carry the precious soil away, had no land left on which to make a living or to pass along to the next generation.

Since the year of the Arkansas Sesquicentennial, in 1986, pioneer farm families have been given recognition in a program co-sponsored by the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce, Washington



County Fair Board, and Farm Bureau. Those recognized for this honor thus far are:

Year Honor Awarded	Pioneer From Whom Family Claims Descendant	Date Pioneer Settled in the County	Descendant Honored
1986	Thomas A. Henson	1853	David A. Henson
	Joseph D. Miller	1837	Arthur Miller, Jr.
	Rial Williams	1827	Vernon & Inez Phillips
	Robert J. West	1860	Randy & Cheryl West
1987	Harvey Edmiston	1835	Dennis Edmiston, Willis Edmiston & Nadine Norton
	Wiley Roberts	1854	Harold Roberts
1988	Joseph P. Moore	1837	Harold Roberts
	William Wilson	1855	Rollans & Caswell Wilson
	John Tilley	1830	John Buchannan
1989	John H. Kirk	1875	Charlie Moreton & Greta Kirk Moreton
	George W. Pridemore	1885	F.E. Pridemore, Lisa Pridemore & Rachel Pridemore
1990	James Crawford	1848	Leon Crawford
1991	Daniel Ritter	1839	Margaret West
1992	David Lewis	1891	Carl D. Lewis

To qualify, a farm family must show continuous ownership of land for 100 or more years. Applications need to be turned in by July to allow time for verification, as well as having wall plaques inscribed, which are presented to those families so honored at the Washington County Fair. These will become cherished family keepsakes. So now is the time to pick up a one page application form and get the abstract out of the lock box, for acquisition dates. It is not necessary to "write a family history" in order to qualify.

If a reader knows of a long-time local farm family, who may not be aware of this search, in Mayfield, Tontitown, Weddington, Tuttle, Sulphur City, Sunset, or anywhere in Washington County, please tell them about this commendable program to give recognition to the pioneer ancestors, as well as their descendants. Let us give proper tribute to this limited number of families before "progress" further erodes this part of our heritage.

Tom Smith House Listed on National Register of Historic Places

Cathy Buford, director of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, announced today that the Tom Smith House on Highway 74 near Elkins in Washington County has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the country's official list of historically significant sites.

The Tom Smith House, built around 1834, is a single-story, brick residence designed in a restrained version of the late Georgian style. It is also significant for its links to Smith, an early settler of Washington County, and the earliest settlement of the fertile Richland Creek area.

MAGUIRE'S STORE
A General Store Community In Washington County

by Larry Santeford

Part I: The Owen McGuire Family

As author, I have not completed my research this subject, but I believe it is time to relate some of the facts that I have accumulated. Other individuals who have contributed to preserving the memory of Maguire's Store are Mrs. Nancy Faulkner, Barbara and Leland White (Fayetteville) and Mrs. Nancy Smith (Fort Smith). The period covered here is circa 1830s to 1846. None of the people who have written about Maguire's Store have dealt in depth with this early period. It actually precedes the establishment of the general store and other businesses which later made the area a landmark. The central character associated with the general store, as traditionally described, is Hosea Maguire. Emphasis is placed here on the Owen McGuire family, Hosea's parents and their siblings. While documents are rare, sufficient information exists to relate some of the untold story. Other resources have been used to accurately reconstruct life of the early nineteenth century where legal records are lacking.

The Maguire name is spelled diversely in legal records. Examples include McGuire (1836), McGuin (1837), McGuyre (1838, 1840), and Maguire (1847). The family may have come to America in the 1680s. In the early tax records the form McGuire is most consistently given for Owen and Mary. In newspaper articles, legal records, and a letter sent by Hosea to

his daughter, the form Maguire is used. I have employed both forms of the name, since records suggest the family may have made the distinction.

Mrs. Lila Boone Michael has recently provided information on the family previous to the move to Arkansas. She has a copy of the William Meguiar will dated January 1790 written in Richmond Co., NC. William and Ann were parents of five children, including Owen Malory who was the youngest son. He was born during the later 1700s (specific date was not given in the will for him or one sister). By 1800, he and his wife were living in Simpson Co., KY since a daughter, Sarah, was born there that year. She married Nathan Benbrook in Summer Co., TN in 1816.

There is some question as to when the McGuire family arrived in Washington Co. Various legal records provide some documentation. As noted above, the family was still in Kentucky by 1800. The 1820 census of Simpson Co., KY, still lists the Owen McGuire family, but the census of 1830 does not include them. There is no record of the family in the sheriff's census of Washington Co., AR during 1829 or in the census of 1830. The family is first noted in the 1840 census. An obituary of Hosea Maguire from 1888 states that he "... came with his parents to Arkansas in 1832, settling on White River". According to the Goodspeed entry for John Quincy Benbrook, son of Nathan and Sarah, this Benbrook family moved from St. Charles Co., MO to Washington Co., AR about 1835-1836.

A General Land Office survey was conducted during 1832, but there is no mention of the McGuire farmstead. The Owen McGuire home was not on a section line, so it may have been ignored by the surveyors. To the east of the McGuire farmstead location the surveyors marked Robert McCamy's

field and mentioned his house and another field in the fieldnotes. McCamy was the first judge of Washington Co. (1830-1832). Vegetation thereabout included hickory, post oak, gum, dogwood, sumac, and vines. The soil was described as second rate but fit for cultivation.

A Plat Book of Original Entries of Washington Co. and abstracts indicates that Owen received the NW ¼ SW ¼ and the S ½ SW ¼ of Section 25 as an original entry on April 25, 1836. On August 20, 1838, the W ½ SW ¼ of Section 25 (80 acres) and the SE ¼ SW ¼ of Section 25 (40 acres) were registered by President Martin Van Buren. These areas actually overlap, so the maximum area of land purchased was 120 acres.

The census records suggest the Owen McGuire family left Kentucky between 1820 and 1830. They had not arrived in Arkansas Territory by 1830, but they were in the area by 1836, and, probably, sometime before that. The 1832 date in the obituary seems correct. They may have temporarily settled on land in the vicinity while they looked for productive land where a farmstead could be established.

The Simpson Co., KY, census of 1820 indicates that the family included one male 45 years or older (Owen), one male 10-16 years (Green Berry), and four males under 10 years (Hosea Mallory, John C., Jefferson P., and an unidentified son). Females included one 26-45 years (Mary) and one under 10 years (name unknown). As noted, by this time a daughter, named Sarah, was married. Names were not included in the census but were derived from other sources.

Tax records are available on the Owen McGuire family for 1836-1845 (except for 1839 and 1844) in Arkansas. Beginning in 1837, the family was taxed for 120 acres of land; Owen never acquired

more. Livestock listed included horses (from 4 to 7) and cattle (from 7 to 12). During 1837, they owned one slave 10- 15 years and one slave 16-45 years. While the tax records do not indicate ownership of slaves during other years, the 1840 Arkansas Population Census (6th) lists Owen McQuiar (sic) as owner of one male slave at least 24 years and under 36 years. The total value of taxable property varied primarily as the result of dropping land and livestock values. In 1837 land was valued at $4 per acre, horses at $50 each, and cattle at almost $13 each. Values peaked about 1841. During 1843 and 1845 land was worth between $3 and $3.60 per acre, horses were about $25 each, and cattle were between $4 and $7 each.

The 1840 Arkansas Population Census provides the only record of members of the Owen McGuire family while in Arkansas. There were five free males. The oldest was at least 60 and under 70 years (Owen), the next was at least 30 and under 40 (Green Berry, who was 34 years), and three sons at least 20 and under 30 years. The latter were Hosea (about 27 years), John (25 years), and Jefferson (20 years). Mary, Owen's wife, was at least 40 and under 50 years. Two daughters were listed. One was at least 15 and under 20, and the other at least 10 and under 15 years. No names have been found for the daughters. Six people in the household were employed in agriculture. This included the five men of the family and the one slave, mentioned previously.

The Owen McGuire story concludes circa 1846. There is a tax listing for Owen during 1845, but in 1846 Mary McGuire's name is recorded. There are no details in the tax records as to the events that had occurred. It is concluded that Owen died about this time although there is no record of him in local

cemeteries. He would have been 65 to 74 years old. It is presently unknown how long his wife lived. She would have been 45 to 54 years when he died. By 1848 Hosea and his brothers were owners of the 120 acres. Hosea shortly gained sole ownership. This will be discussed in a subsequent article.

While this concludes all of the information that I have been able to extract so far from legal records, more can be told about the McGuire family by focusing on the way farm families lived in the Ozarks at the time, the nature of the land they owned, and initial examination of the McGuire log house. At this point members of the McGuire family take on broader roles as participants in the settlement of early Washington Co. standing beside numerous other families facing the unknown in Arkansas Territory and, then, the new state of Arkansas.

The McGuires were farmers. In the 1880 Census, Hosea Maguire still listed his occupation as farmer, even though he was also running a well-known general store. While the family was able to purchase groceries from Fayetteville, about 9 miles north, during occasional trips, they would have grown as many crops as possible to support themselves and their livestock. Being dependent on the land, they attempted to acquire the most productive land available. Land patents define the legal boundaries of the land owned by the family. It is possible to determine the properties and total acreage of diverse soils, as outlined by Harper, Phillips and Haley (1969) in a soil survey of Washington Co.

The White River is a permanent and significant water course that flowed through the farm. Early maps suggest the general face of the farmland was different during the 1830-1840s. The

General Land Office survey map of 1832 depicts the White River flowing more directly west-east across the south portion of the land, without the wide loop that is now present. While the surveyors may not have deviated enough from the line to observe the actual course of the river, the Skelton map of 1892 and Fayetteville topographic map of 1899 depict the river without the loop. The plat of 1908 does show it. While further map and geomorphic studies could demonstrate conclusively how much the river has meandered, it is proposed that it has cut further north since initial occupation of the McGuire farmstead. Location of the McGuire farmstead at this particular location may have been influenced by the proximity of roads, shown on GLO maps of 1832, and convenient access to a ford across the river. James A. Walden, a Southern soldier, stated in his diary on November 26, 1861, that his unit passed down Richland Creek and crossed the White River at Maguire's Store (Flashback 1954).

Six major soil types are present on the Owen McGuire land, but their slopes vary, which affects general soil properties. Total acreages given are approximations obtained by using an acreage indicator. The log house is on Savannah fine sandy loam, 3-8 percent slopes. There are only about 2 acres of this soil present. The soil is moderately well drained, but of low natural fertility. It is suited for small grains, hay, pasture, corn, and other row crops, but it is not the best agricultural soil the McGuires owned. Existing stands of trees on this soil include shortleaf pine, red oak, white oak, eastern red cedar, black locust, and black walnut. A major advantage to the McGuires was that this is the highest point on their 120 acres. It was an excellent location for a house.

The least productive soils are Allegheny

gravelly loam, 3-8 percent slopes, eroded (5 acres); Montevallo soils, 12-25 percent slopes (8 acres); Montevallo soils, 3-12 percent slopes (6 acres); and Sogn rocky silty loam (2 acres). The most productive soils are Razort loam (57 acres) and Cleora fine sandy loam (40 acres). Both of these lie south of the house, toward the White River. Razort soils have medium natural fertility, and overflow is slight. Cleora soils are on floodplains, and also exhibit medium natural fertility. Overflow is a moderate hazard. Both soils are suited to hay crops, pasture grasses, small grains, corn and other row crops. Cleora soils are also particularly good for black walnut trees.

Henry Miller (1972) prepared a vegetal reconstruction of Washington Co. based on the General Land Office maps and notes of 1832. The Owen McGuire land could be divided into two vegetation zones. Immediately along the river was lowland forest, while the remainder consisted of oak barrens. I have been informed by a couple of people that McGuire's store was on a prairie. This is incorrect, although extensive prairies did exist within this area. There were lowland prairies west of the river plus upland and lowland prairies east of the McGuire land. Vegetation on the McGuire land gives an indication of how it could have been "loosely" viewed as a prairie.

The oak barrens are also called open woodlands or prairie woods. They are basically grass-covered with interspersed trees and brush. Jordan conducted a study in 1964 of early settlers in the Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan regions and discovered this sort of area was much preferred. Advantages included availability of timber, healthful qualities of the area, presence of natural pastures for livestock, reduction of areas requiring clearing,

proximity of woods for hunting, and availability of mast for free-ranging hogs. These same advantages would have made the land attractive to the McGuire family. In addition to the post oak, blackjacks, black oak, and hickory that could be used in building, there were other wild resources to be exploited. Plants include common milkweed that could be used as greens, wild strawberries, and muscadine grapes. Animals in oak barrens included deer, rabbit, opossum, and prairie chicken.

The adjacent lowland forest, along the White River, is a rich zone. Timber includes red oak, bur oak, black walnut, ash, slippery elm, shagbark hickory, cherry, mulberry, silver maple, persimmon, sassafras, bitternut hickory, and dogwood. Undergrowth is characterized by papaw, wild plum, grapevines, cane, elderberry, and pokeweed, among numerous other plants. Animals to be found include opossum, gray squirrel, black bear, raccoon, beaver, mink, and deer. By exploiting the oak barrens and lowland forests, the McGuires had numerous plant and animal resources available to supplement the crops they grew on the farm and the livestock they raised.

Based on the farm technology of the period and the local economy some crops grown can be identified. Raper (1949), in a study of rural life, defines this as a self-sufficing area. Farmers did not produce particular products such as corn, cotton, wheat or tobacco with a commercial objective in mind. There was little demand during earlier periods of settlement to produce crops beyond the needs of the household. Limited quantities could be exchanged to neighbors or storeowners in Fayetteville, but, on the whole, every family was producing similar crops to meet similar needs. Also the transportation routes were insufficient to make

shipment of crops to outside markets profitable. Many farmers also faced declining productivity of soils once forests were cleared and land planted yearly. It was necessary to allow part of the land to remain wooded, part to be cultivated, and some acreage to remain fallow so that fertility could increase. The labor of working land with a bull-tongue plow and animals, followed by hand planting, weeding, and harvesting of crops was also intense; so the actual acreage considered improved was a small part of the land owned. Crops grown for human and livestock consumption included corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes.

The hogs the McGuires owned subsisted most of the year on mast found in the lowland forest along the river. These hogs ranged freely. Denman, in a study of nineteenth century diet in Missouri, calculated that a family of six required almost six hogs to support a farmstead with a supply of pork for one year. While there are no figures in the tax records for the number of hogs the McGuires owned, they must have owned more than a dozen since it takes almost 11 hogs to maintain the regular annual production cited above for family consumption. Cattle and horses would have eaten native grasses found in the oak barrens, supplemented with corn and oats. Since cattle also ranged freely, the McGuires would have used timbers from the land for rail fences around the fields and house.

It is possible that the McGuires initiated commercial ventures during this time. Waits (Flashback 1978), in an article on settlement of Richland Creek, provides an excellent overview of early settlement. He suggests that Burrell Holmesley was engaged in raising and trading cattle for market. Tax records for the McGuire family suggest the same. The records show they owned four horses

until about 1842; then the number increased. An alternative explanation is that the family started putting more land into production. From the earliest years they generally had 7-12 cattle more than 3 years old. In the Missouri study, Denman stated that cattle were 3 or 4 years old before they were taken to market or slaughtered. While the preservation process was much the same for beef and pork, salt beef was dry and tough and not as easily preserved. Pork was preferred over beef, for it was salted, smoked, or packed in brine and would last until the next slaughtering time. This was supplemented with wild game and fish eaten fresh.

The Owen McGuire log house is present on the property and is occupied. It appears on initial inspection as a structure of at least two rooms with a central hallway, covered with clapboard. Closer inspection reveals rooms have been added. The McGuire log pen house is really a small part of the house, constituting only one room (living room) of the house at the present. Only in the attic does the character of the original log house come out. During 1992, Ms. Joan Gould (Little Rock) and I inspected the interior and observed how extensively the house has been modified. The log portion is now fairly inaccessible, but it may be possible during subsequent visits to inspect construction techniques more thoroughly.

Assuming the log house was not moved, it faced north (now oriented toward Highway 74). A large picture window has replaced the fireplace and chimney that once covered most of the west wall. The present owner, who has lived in the house since 1949, indicates that when she and her husband moved there the wood mantle of the fireplace was still in place. The remaining portions of the fireplace and chimney were already removed. While they were

absent from the house, the mantle fell, damaging their living room furniture. The window was installed in the wall later. The single room measures approximately 16 feet by 16 feet. Logs in the attic indicate that a porch once extended across the north side of the house. On initial inspection, it appears the logs are oak. The type of notching was not observed, but dove-tail and V-notching were commonly employed. A room on the east side of the house, and what originally was an open breezeway between the two rooms, were constructed during later years of sawn wood.

The house was purchased by Dr. Benjamin F. Williams circa 1865-1867 (Flashback 1952). He and subsequent owners made a number of the modifications, which included dropping the heights of ceilings and replacing plaster walls with beaded paneling. Giles (Flashback 1986) provides a brief history of Dr. Williams and his purchase of the house.

Undoubtedly other structures existed on the property when the Owen McGuire family lived there. The male slave would have been accommodated elsewhere outside of the main house, and the small house would have proved crowded with the parents, two daughters, and four adult sons. If evidence of other structures remains, it will have to be recovered archaeologically. Features in direct association with the log room are gone. Since Owen McGuire lived there, a cellar has been added under part of the house, and a kitchen and dining room addition has been constructed. These would have destroyed signs of a shed addition. A corn crib, smokehouse, and detached summer kitchen may have been present with the foundations now undisturbed and undetected beneath the sod.

This article constitutes the first part of the McGuire family story. It has never been told, and

has required some extrapolation from various resources recording how people lived in Washington Co. then. The McGuire family did not arrive to settle in an isolated and hostile frontier. Various researchers, including Hilliard (Flashback 1983), Donat (Flashback 1976), and Scott (Flashback 1988) have provided accurate and informative histories of life in Fayetteville during the 1830-1840s. But many citizens of Washington Co. seldom ventured onto the tortuous wagon roads to reach the county seat except to pay taxes and acquire goods not available elsewhere. It will be shown that the development of Maguire's Store satisfied the needs of many people during the nineteenth century. To the people of Richland Township, Maguire's Store was a convenient center where they could purchase goods, get their mail, go to school, attend church, socialize with fellow Masons, listen to political speeches, and have blacksmith work done. Hosea Maguire became well-known in the area and affluent through his agricultural and merchandising endeavors.

The Herrington Reunion will be held on June 5th, at the Huntsville Community Center, from 11 AM 'til 4 PM.

Bring a covered dish and any recipes you might like to put into a cook book.

The Gabbard Reunion will be held on July 10th at the Huntsville Community Center, from 11 AM 'til 4 PM.

Bring a covered dish and any recipes you might like to see placed in a cook book.

For more information on the above reunions, contact: Virginia Threet, 1875 S. Custer Lane, Fayetteville, Ar 72701. Phone 521-6459

THE BATTLE OF FAYETTEVILLE

A Confederate Perspective of Events Leading up to the Battle

The following extract, from Volume Ten of the **Confederate Military History**, published in 1899 by the Confederate Publishing Company of Atlanta, Georgia, is presented to give the readers of **Flashback** a look at the Confederate side of the Battle of Fayetteville.

Maj. W.L. Cabell, who had been sent to inspect the accounts of quartermasters in the department, having well acquitted himself of this duty, was, in March, 1863, commissioned brigadier-general and requested to collect absentees from the service in northwestern Arkansas. Given Carroll's and Monroe's regiments, he was directed to perfect such organizations as he could, and take command in northwest Arkansas. He issued his proclamation in accordance with these instructions, and soon organized Hill's battalion into a fine regiment; Gordon's and Morgan's regiments were added. He also organized Gunter's, Witherspoon's and Ousley's battalions, Hughey's battery, and the companies of Palmer, Ingraham and Wm. Brown. Crawford's battalion, organized under the order of General Holmes, of which J.M. Harrell was elected commanding officer, was ordered to Cabell, and it was not long before he had a command of about 4,000 men. This rapidly organized body redeemed that part of the state from the despondency into which it had been plunged by the retreat from Prairie Grove and other Confederate misfortunes.

Federal scouts--Missouri and Arkansas Federals, the latter organized under Col. M. La Rue

Harrison--made constant forays into the border counties. Other bands of men, moving out of Missouri as State Militia, made raids to plunder and kill the inhabitants. A merciless butcher, known as Captain Worthington, returned to Fayetteville from Carroll county, reporting that he had killed 22 men on the trip, and captured 7 "prisoners." The men killed were old citizens, or youths not subject to enlistment, and who therefore ventured to remain at home for the protection of the helpless women and children from violence at the hands of either side. If the grown men had gone away, no matter to which army, the raiders held their families to be Southern sympathizers, and as such shot them down, some of them in their own doors or front yards; and others, who had fled to the woods to conceal themselves, when discovered were condemned as bushwhackers. Less frequently, those under military age were captured as prisoners by men who called themselves "Federal Arkansas soldiers."

Col. John F. Philips, who commanded the Seventh Missouri State militia, which murdered the nine citizens near Berryville, Carroll County, had set the example for these atrocities. There was another Phillips (W.A.), commanding a brigade of Cherokees (Federal enlistments), known as Pin Indians, who guarded Blunt's transportation over the mountain at the battle of Prairie Grove, and burned Fort Davies, on the 25th or 27th of December. Though representing the Indian race, he was a knight of chivalry compared with his militia namesake. Col. M. La Rue Harrison emulated the ferocity of the militia commander in the words and on paper, but not in deeds. He conducted his operations from the "Post," only encouraging cruelty by giving commissions to unworthy men who abused his authority. The country north of the Arkansas was now at the mercy

of irresponsible banditti, claiming to be authorized by J.F. Phillips or Harrison, and bearing the Union flag whenever they did not deem it more useful to their purposes to carry no flag at all, and to pretend to be Confederates. Houses were broken open, houses and cattle driven off, fences burned to make fires, women and children terrorized and insulted if suspected of being Confederate "widows" and "orphans." Implements for making clothing were destroyed or taken away--especially cards for carding wool or cotton. These latter were hidden and guarded as precious treasures by the women of north Arkansas, and for these the valiant militia made diligent and rude search. From burning fences they proceeded to burning barns and outhouses, but as yet generally spared the humble dwellings which sheltered the families.

A citizen of Fayetteville, Ark., soon after the war, pointed out to a visitor on the public square, a man seated in a wagon drawn by a horse and a mule, accompanied by a woman who delivered the produce he had for sale. The man wore a brown jeans homespun coat, and the woman a homemade worsted skirt. "You see those people?" he asked of the visitor. "I used to think they were the salt of the earth; and their homemade woolens had a sanctity in my eyes as true emblems of honesty and innocence. But during the war that man manifested his true nature, and but for the general amnesty, could be indicted for a dozen murders, for robbery, arson and larceny. He used to ride through the country and strip the beds of the poor women in these hills, until he piled quilts in his lap so high he could not see his horses' ears. They say the women shot at him, but the quilts proved a protection against their bullets. He is known as 'Bed-quilt Blank.'"

The raids of these forces under Phillips,

Harrison and Vanderpool, who left their bloody trail through the counties on the border, from Forsyth on White River to the Dutch mills on the Indian line, demanded a movement for defense and redress. But the veteran soldiers of the region were called away again, this time to defend other parts of the State. The forces remaining were only the cavalry, ill armed, newly organized, without any system of providing subsistence or clothing, and as for ammunition, relying with uncertain dependence upon the efforts of General Magruder in Texas.

Although scantily equipped for such an expedition, General Cabell, in response to appeals for protection to the once populous and bountiful plateau north of the Boston mountains, of which Fayetteville and Bentonville are the principal towns, prepared his little force in and around Ozark (on the Arkansas river below Van Buren), to make a dash against Fayetteville, 70 or 80 miles distant, where the enemy was in greater force. His contemplated movement was considered opportune by General Steele at Fort Smith, who believed that Colonel Phillips, the Cherokee commander, was preparing to march from Fort Gibson southward through the Indian county, and that his force would be recruited from the enemy's troops at Fayetteville, so that the garrison would be reduced to the minimum and unprepared for Cabell's attack. The latter resolved to make a demonstration, whatever the result, hoping at least to "round up" the prowlers who had too long been suffered to perpetrate their enormities with impunity.

Col. John F. Hill's battalion was practically unarmed, with horses not shod to stand the stony roads, and was left out of the movement. With Monroe's and Gordon's and Carroll's regiments (the latter commanded by Lieut.-Col. L.L. Thompson),

Dorsey's squadron, commanded by Col. John Scott, and Capt. W.W. Hughey's 6-pounders--900 of all arms--General Cabell left Ozark at 3 o'clock a.m. on April 16, 1863. Moving with all possible dispatch by the Mulberry and Frog Bayou road in the direction of Fayetteville, he opened his attack upon the rifle pits and fortifications of the place at 5 o'clock a.m. on the 18th. The enemy had full knowledge of his march and were prepared to resist his attack, not only with the entire garrison which was retained, but with such additional troops as had been summoned from adjacent stations. Cabell's force charged the rifle-pits along the edge of the hill south and east of the town, drove in the men defending them, and entered the streets of the town, aided by Hughey's guns; but on gaining the town they could not use artillery without injury to houses and their occupants, some of whom were families of men in the Confederate armies. In the streets Cabell's men met with effectual resistance from the windows, doorways and corners of the houses, and after three hours spent in vain effort to draw out the forces so protected, they fell back to the artillery. The enemy was armed with Springfield and Whitney rifles; had a force numbering about 2,000, and had the advantage of a position forbidding the destruction or shelling of the defenses. The attacking party awaited and invited an attack from the garrison outside the works, but none was offered. The Confederates then returned to Ozark at their leisure, unmolested on the march.

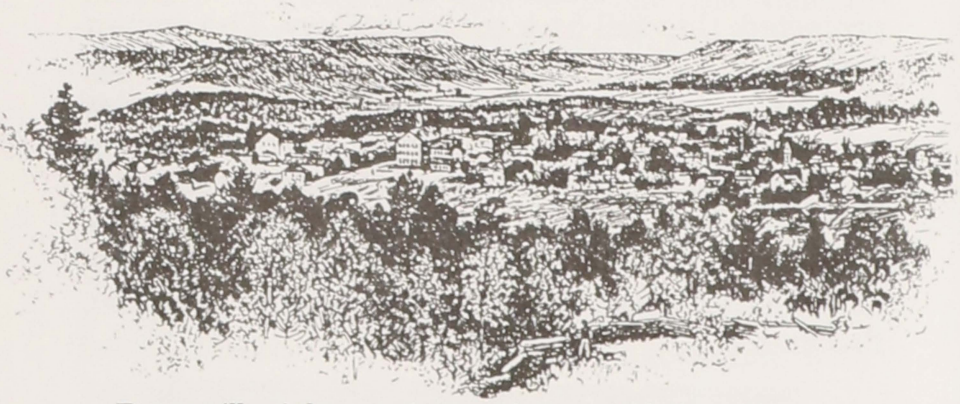
Hospitality is the art of making people want to stay without interfering with their departure.

FAYETTEVILLE
At The Time Of The Civil War

by Capt. E.B. Harrison
reprinted from ***Flashback*** *August, 1968.*

(Note: In 1928, Captain Harrison dedicated the UDC marker at the corner of North College and Dickson, as recorded in the May, 1968, ***Flashback****. At the same time this soldier, banker, merchant and long-time citizen took time to recall the town of Fayetteville as it was in the 1860s. His remarks follow (with some locations indicated in 1968 terms).)*

Fayetteville was a beautiful little hamlet nestling among the foothills of the Ozark range, then, as now, the chief educational center of the state, the home of culture, refinement, and that inborn hospitality so characteristic of the South. The census of 1860 gave the population as 633, including slaves.



Fayetteville, Arkansas, from a photograph before the war.
From: **Battles and Leaders of the Civil War**, Volume Three (1884, 1888)

The Public Square then, as now, was surrounded by stores and shops, broken only at the southwest corner by an old-fashioned tavern, owned

and conducted by Mr. Burnside, grandfather of Mrs. Isaac Taylor.

The only brick buildings, if my memory serves me right, were the stores of Stephen K. Stone on the northeast corner of the Square and that of Dr. Paddock on the southeast corner.

In the center stood the old-fashioned brick courthouse burned in 1862 by an insane Confederate soldier who had belonged to General Rains' army and about the same time burned the Arkansas College, then located where the Christian Church now stands. Looking south from the Square only a few scattering houses were to be seen, conspicuous among which was the residence of the Onstott family and that of John Blakely. Looking west on Mountain Street were the Christian Church, the homes of Mr. Crouch and Dr. Paddock and the well-known building where school was conducted by Miss Sawyer. Beyond the latter three were no residences. From the Square looking east on Mountain Street, only the home of Uncle Dan Jobe and his wagon shop at the corner of College Avenue, were to be seen. East from Stone's store were the homes of Isaac Taylor and Col. Wash Wilson; while across College Avenue were the barns of the Butterfield Stage Lines. Opposite the home of Isaac Taylor stood the rather imposing brick building occupied by the Arkansas Bank, on the east side of which was a small orchard of large apple trees. Looking west from the north side of the Square was the home of Stephen K. Stone (built in the late "forties" by Judge David Walker) and opposite was the two-story brick home of Henry Rieff, while west of this place was the home of Zeb Pettigrew, probably the oldest residence now standing in Fayetteville.

On the present site of the High School (on south School Street) was an old brick house, the first

of its kind to be erected in the town and was built by Mr. Hodges, the great-grandfather of the Hodges family of "restaurant" fame.

Just west of the Stone place was the home of Joe Holcomb, one of Fayetteville's early merchants, and beyond this, the residence of Uncle Presly Smith, who for many years was county clerk. There were no buildings west of this excepting the (Hill Street) home of Mr. Quesenbury, portrait painter of statewide fame.

In the first block north from the Square, on East Street, was the handsome home of Harvey Stirman, and diagonally across, that of Mrs. Quarles, while east and fronting on Meadow was the place of Dr. Jeff Pollard, occupying nearly all the block.

At the north end of East Street was the residence of Joe Dickson (now the Methodist Church), and on the lot where the Central Presbyterian church now stands (the U.S. Post Office) was the home of the Battenfield family, and a little farther west was the tanyard and residence of Murray Campbell. Wm. Washburn built and occupied the house where Miss Lina Reed now lives (west of the railroad).

A short distance beyond, where the south wing of the State University stands, was the home of Uncle Billy McIlroy. On the lot now occupied by the H.K. Wade residence (Hathcock Building) was a large house with its rear on Dickson Street and fronting south, overlooking a field that extended nearly to the Public Square. On the corner of Block and Dickson Streets was the home of the Sutton family, and west of this, on a lot covering the entire distance as far as the ice plant, was a house occupied by the rather notorious Wallace family. Northwest from the present site of the Central Presbyterian Church (Post Office) to the home of Col. Alf Wilson an

unbroken stretch, save for the home of Mrs. Watson, greeted the eye.

Going north from the present site of the Opera House (Ozark theater) on College Avenue were scattering houses, beginning with the Episcopal Church which was on the corner where Waymon Brown now lives, and ending at the home of Miss Belle Blanchard.

On the east side of College Avenue, the first house was that of Jack McRoy, occupying the site of Dr. Ellis' home. The McRoy carriage shop was on the northwest corner of this lot. The next structure was the Arkansas College (burned early in the War, as I have previously stated).

In a house, the counterpart of the one owned by Charles Appleby (and in the Civil War days by Mr. Tebbetts) but standing well back on the lot where Mortimer Lawson now lives, and facing College Avenue (Hatfield's) lived Rev. William Baxter, president of Arkansas College. The place now owned by John R. Morris and that of Mrs. John Reed (Southwest Electric Power Co.) were garden spots. The only house on the east side of College Avenue and north of Dickson street to the property of Maj. Davidson was the home of Mr. Murphy, a Christian minister.

The tract of land running east from Maj. Davidson's to the Gunter place, and south to Dickson Street, was known as the McGarrah farm, his house standing where Mr. Ragland lives (Public Library). All the territory east of College Avenue to the big spring and north from Huntsville road to the McGarrah farm, was open ground. This was the scene of the battle of April 18, 1863.

If it were not for the doers,
the critics would soon be out of business.

"ARBOR DAY" PROCLAIMED AT HEA

Monday, March 15th, 1993, was proclaimed "Arbor Day" by Mayor Fred Hanna at the tree planting ceremony in front of Headquarters House. A bald Cypress was placed well back from the southwest corner of our property to avoid future entanglement with power and phone lines. It was set as a tribute to the state champion Paulownia (Princess) tree we lost during a storm in 1992. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the 20th Century Club and Hanna Properties, Inc. donated the funds for the tree at the request of Patti Erwin, Fayetteville Horticul-

urist. The Arkansas Forestry Commission volunteered the spade work. We thank them all.

The Headquarters House grounds have lost six huge trees to ice and wind storms in the past couple of years and we are certain that two more will go soon. One of those we should remove in the near future to avoid possible damage to the house if we allow nature to take her course. Tree removal and replacements are expensive. We very much desire some financial help for replacement plantings. Your generosity will be greatly appreciated.

Present at the planting ceremony from left to right: Thomas E. Jordon (WCHS), Carolyn Banks (Marion Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution), Keith Newhouse (WCHS), Fayetteville Mayor Fred Hanna, and Jim Brigance, Kenneth Weathers and Dennis Spear (State Forestry Commission) and Patti Erwin. Photograph The Morning News, Springdale, Arkansas.

THE BATTLE OF FAYETTEVILLE

An eye-witness account by Capt. E.B. Harrison reprinted from **Flashback** *May, 1968.*

An address by a Union veteran at the dedication of a tablet commemorating the battle. The marker, placed at the southeast corner of College Avenue and East Dickson Street in June, 1926 was given by the Mildred Lee Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, in honor of the Confederate soldiers who died there.

At the same time the address was given, Captain Harrison recalled the town of Fayetteville as it had been in his young manhood, at the time of the war. In a future issue, **Flashback** *will publish this account of the town as it was 100 years ago. E.B. Harrison was an active citizen, civil leader, banker and hardware merchant for more than a half century. He died December 29, 1932.*

The dedicatory address follows:

At the time of the battle and for some months previous the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, then the only armed force in Fayetteville, was camped on the hillside extending from where my house now stands, west towards Highland Avenue.

At that time, I was second Lieutenant of Company C,. but being on extra duty as mustering officer and not being required to stay in camp, I was rooming in the south wing of the Baxter house, which at that time, was occupied by the family of Col. Joe Davis of Missouri. My brother, Col. La Rue Harrison, was occupying the Tebbetts home with a portion of his staff.

About daybreak on the morning of April 18th I was awakened by an unusual noise, and hastily dressing, I opened the east door of my room and to

my consternation saw near the back of the lot a column of Confederate cavalry. It is needless to say that I hurriedly shut the door and made my getaway through the front door down to College Avenue.

My first thought was of my brother, and intending to get to him by way of the rear, I saw him coming through the lot and together we hurried to the camp of the regiment. We found the men getting into their clothing, gathering arms and ammunition, while the officers were getting the men into order. Col. Harrison at once took command and very quickly the men (less than four hundred, for half the regiment was on scout or escort duty) were marched to position in the rear of the Tebbetts house and the dense hedge that surrounded it.

A squad of men under Capt. Robb was dispatched to form an outpost in the field not far from the Davidson house, while a party was stationed behind the foundation walls where the Van Horn school had been burned and where other walls stood, where Prof. B.N. Wilson now lives. We were using the large brick smokehouse in the rear of the Van Horn lot as an arsenal, and Jim Bell, a private of Company I, was stationed there to notify us if any attempt was made to capture our supplies.

General Cabell brought with him one piece of artillery, and after marching up the valley to the rear of the Baxter house, halted his men while the cannon was put in position, above the big spring, from which point he began the battle. The first shot entered the cellar of the Baxter home where Sallie Yeater (afterward my wife), her mother, sister-in-law, and Mrs. Davis, her sister and her four daughters, had taken refuge. This cannon ball was a fuse shell, but fortunately for the terrified women and children a heavy board partition checked its force and it dropped into a kettle of lye,

extinguishing the fuse and preventing the explosion of the shell, thereby saving the lives of the huddled women and children. The second and last shot passed over the higher ground and in falling crashed through the body of Jim Bell at the arsenal.

At this point, the battle raged with fury for several hours, but with no apparent advantage to either side, during which time Lt. Col. Bishop, with a party of men, took position in the vacant lot where the John R. Harris home now stands, and for a time engaged the enemy in a heated skirmish, during which Capt. Johnson received a shot in the left arm, shattering the bone. About this time, and while the battle was at its height, Col. Harrison directed me to notify Capt. Robb to bring up his reserves from the McGarrah field. Returning from this trip, and when near a large tree that stood at the north corner of what is now the John Reed lot, I saw coming over the rise in front of the Tebbetts house a charge of cavalry so splendid in its bearing, so daring in its on-rush, that the memory of it is as fresh in my mind as if it were but yesterday. Hastily seeking partial protection behind the tree, I looked with wonder, as well as admiration, upon that splendid body of horsemen as they swept down Dickson Street, and while the missiles of death were singing about me, there came to me the words of the inspired Tennyson as he told of the Charge of the Light Brigade: "Into the jaws of death, Into the mouth of hell, Rode the six hundred."

As this splendid body of cavalry came thundering down Dickson Street and when nearing College Avenue, they were met by a fire from the Federal soldiers behind the foundation wall, so deadly that the most heroic could not face it, and turning the corner onto College Avenue, the column moved on and disappeared by way of the lot where

the Christian Church now stands. With their disappearance, the battle that had raged with such fury almost the entire Sunday forenoon, ended and soon after, Gen. Cabell's army was on its retreat towards Van Buren, leaving at the corner a number of their dead and wounded.

The incidents of that tragic scene are fresh in my memory, for while I stood by the tree as the cavalrymen came thundering down the road, many falling from their mounts, one horse (evidently wounded to its death) turned and with a terrific leap cleared the high plank fence and fell dead in the Baxter lot, carrying his rider with him, who, though evidently wounded, freed himself from the dead horse and made his way around the house. As soon as the retreating squadron had disappeared from view, I, with several of my comrades, hastened to the corner where the dead and wounded were lying, and it was my good fortune to help them to a more comfortable position, bringing them water from a nearby well. Those, with others who were unable to continue the retreat, were taken to our hospital where they were cared for by our surgeons.

We have met to unveil a tablet placed here in commemoration of the conflict that raged so fiercely on that Sunday morning, and while you ladies of the MILDRED LEE CHAPTER are paying to the fallen heroes of the Southern army the tribute of love and tears, would it by presumptuous of me to ask you to join with me in a word of praise to those other Americans who, under the skillful generalship of their heroic leader, turned into victory a battle that at its beginning seemed destined to end in defeat.

The sun is no brighter today than on that Sunday morning so long ago when the people of this quiet hamlet were awakened by the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry and the shouts of conflicting

armies. Then the country was torn by Civil War, heart were bleeding for loved ones who could never return, homes were laid waste, and all over this beautiful Southland its fertile fields were made a barren waste by the cyclone of a cruel and useless war.

How different it is today--the same sun shines on a land united, prosperous and happy. That this may continue through the centuries to come, is the prayer of every loyal heart in all our blessed land.

I have no record of the number killed of General Cabell's force; to the best of my recollection it must have numbered over twenty, and not far from forty wounded and left on the field. On the Union side, five enlisted men of the First Arkansas Cavalry were killed, and but one of the First Arkansas Infantry. No officers were killed, but three were wounded, one severely. A few enlisted men were wounded, none severely. The killed were as follows:

Ruben Burrows	Company A, First Cavalry
Jonas Riddell	Company A, First Cavalry
Lucian Amos	Company H, First Cavalry
Geo. W. Davis	Company H, First Cavalry
James D. Bell	Company I, First Cavalry
John Shackley	Company H, First Infantry

Col. Harrison's report, made the day after the battle (official report to Gen. S.E. Curtis, commanding the department), gives the number of Confederate soldiers killed left in our hands as about twenty, the number severely wounded left in our hands as about forty enlisted men and one officer (Capt. Griffin of Bentonville). The slightly wounded (if any) were taken away by the command and retreated. The dead were buried and the wounded were taken to our hospital where they were cared for by our surgeons.

A REPORT AFTER THE BATTLE

Headquarters 1st Ark Cav
Fayetteville, Ark April 22, 1863

Dear Col.,

In Accordance with your request, I submit the following report of officers & men in the 1st. Ark. Cav. Vols. who especially distinguished themselves on the 18th inst.--

Major Ezra Smith deserves especial commendation for the gallant manner in which he repulsed a daring cavalry charge under Colonel Monroe; a circumstance that contributed as much as any other to the fortunate result of the fight.

Major Thomas J. Hunt was with his battalion, the second, throughout the battle, and behaved with great coolness & judgment. Capts. Joshua S. Dudley of Squadron "A", Charles C. Moss of "C", Charles Galloway of "E", Rowen Emmach of "G", Dewitt C. Hopkins of "I" and William J. Johnson of "M" (the last dangerously wounded in repelling a bold advance of the 1st Ark. Cav. (Rebel) dismounted, the men armed as infantry) Lieuts Wm. S. Messenger of "D", Geo King of "E", Robert M. Mack of "G", John Vaughn of "I" and Doctor F. Youngblood of "K" were constantly with their commands, and by their meritorious example inspired the men with a degree of confidence that increased with their danger.

Lt. Wm. F. Patten, Provost Marshall and James Roseman, Adjutant of the Post and E.B. Harrison, US Mustering Officer at this point, did valiant service throughout the fight.

Lt. Joseph S. Robb, commanding Squadron "L", was ordered into a very exposed position for the purpose of silencing if possible the enemy's battery. Two well directed volleys accomplished this object. At all events, the guns were limbered up with great

SENECAS PROPER
Map Reproduced from:
The Atlas to Accompany
the Official Records
Leetown
Osage Prairie
Fayetteville
Titsworth
Boonsborough P.O.
Taney
Frog Bayou
Carrollton
Jasper
Huntsville
Evansville
Kedron
Webbers Falls
Arkansas River
Ozark
Pleasant Hill P.O.
Belmont P.O.
Point Mears
Walnut Fork
Sylvia
Park Hill
Mackey's Salt Works
Illinois River
Frog Bayou
Richland Cr.
Sugar Cr.
Osage Springs
Buffalo Spring
War Eagle Mills
Osage P.O.
Settlement
Hussar
Boller's Mill
Hoorland
Point Peter
Copperas Spr.
Disaltery
Ashley
Roaring Spring
Laytons Steam Mill
Saluria
Titsworth
Bushams Mill
Horsehead P.O.
to 1 inch.
30
60
30 MILES
34
35
94°
9
10
11
12
13
14

speed and hastily withdrawn to play no further part in the events of the day. I regard Lt. Robb's conduct as exceedingly daring & well timed.

Lt. Frank Strong of the same squadron acted throughout the engagement as regimental adjutant and frequently passed through a hot & galling fire in the discharge of his duty. Capt. Botefuhr of Squadron "B", a brave and prudent officer, was held in reserve.

Lt. Alfred Hutchinson of Squadron "F", though under arrest & awaiting the decision of a court martial, repaired promptly his command and was with it during the engagement. Asst. Surgeons of the regiment Drs. Amos H. Coffee & Jonathan E. Tefft were very prompt in sending out their ambulance and directing where they should be driven, doing this while the engagement was still in progress.

The Chaplain, Rev. Reuben North, was "here, there and everywhere", apparently impressed with the belief that the church militant was the only procurer of the "church triumphant."

Of the non-commissioned officers & privates, the following deserve, in my judgment, especial notice. Reuben S. Haley, Quartermaster Sergt. of squadron "D", expecially distinguished himself in repelling the cavalry charge, made as mentioned by Col. Monroe. The rebel color bearer was shot at this junction and it is believed, by Sergt. Haley. Wm M. Barrons, 1st. Sergt. of Squadron "E", fell dangerously wounded, while resisting the advance of the rebels under Lt. Col. Thompson. As his comrades were bearing him from the field, he begged them to "lay him down & go to fighting." John G. Black, 2nd M. Sergt. of Squadron "H", commanding, brought his men gallantly into action, in which he was nobly sustained by James Finn, 1st Duty Sergt.

The Captain is the only commanding officer in this squadron & the night before the engagement had been detailed to discharge an important duty without the lines. John S. Smith, private in Squadron "D", while returning to the regt. on the morning of the engagement from his home a few miles from town where for sometime he had been lying sick, took prisoner the body servant of Genl. Cabell & brought him safely to Fayetteville with the General's horse, pistol and equipment.

Private Hugh Cool, of Squadron "S", sent forward as a skirmisher, advanced 200 yards beyond all others, shot two men, captured their guns and horses and brought them safely away while the engagement was going on.

The conduct of your own son, I consider it proper to allude to, the little fellow, who about from point to point, firing away at the enemy, first with a pistol & then with a gun as tall as himself & seemed in no way disconcerted by the danger he ran. The whole command in fact, unto few exceptions, behaved nobly and demonstrated by their valor the ability to defend their rights.

Respectfully
A.W. Bishop, Lt. Col. 1st Ark Cav Command

Col. M. LaRue Harrison
Army Post, Fayetteville, Ark.

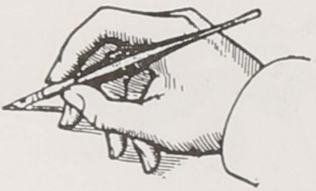
THE BATTLE OF FAYETTEVILLE

A Union Perspective of the Battle

This short account of the Battle of Fayetteville, taken from an excellent, though extremely Union-slanted, volume entitled ***The Civil War in the United States****, was published shortly after the war's conclusion.*

On the 18th of April, a battle of some magnitude was fought at Fayetteville, Arkansas, a place in which already two or three severe conflicts had taken place, while the vicinity had been fought over more thoroughly than perhaps any other regions of equal extent in the Union. The combatants, in this instance, were the first Arkansas loyal infantry, and the first Arkansas loyal cavalry, on the Union side; and the first and second Arkansas Rebel cavalry, a part of Parson's Texas cavalry, a section of artillery, and several companies of bushwhackers, making in all about two thousand men, under the command of the Rebel General W.L. Cabell. The Union troops were under the command of Colonel M. La Rue Harrison. The Rebels made a forced march over Boston Mountain during the night, hoping to surprise the Union force, and approached the town a few minutes after sunrise. Colonel Harrison was on the alert, and when the Rebel cavalry charged upon his men they were promptly and gallantly repulsed. The battle continued from sunrise to near noon, when the Rebels, having lost about forty killed, sixty wounded, and fifty-five prisoners, retreated in great haste toward Ozark. The Union loss was four killed, twenty-six wounded, sixteen prisoners, and thirty-five missing.

Our Readers Write



Ralph Spencer of Louisville, KY wrote to add the following to Charles Wantuck's *Do You Remember When* article in our February 1993 issue. "Wantuck's remembering really hit the spot and led to a lot of reminiscing.

"In case no one else informed you, [Doyle] Phipps won the race from Little Rock to Fayetteville. He drove a Hupmobile and [E.A.] Budd drove a Chrysler. Chrysler had been in production only a short while and Budd was the dealer in Fayetteville."

Elizabeth Putman Maxwell wrote to add a little more to our August 1992 article on the first flight in Washington County.

While Glenn L. Martin was in Fayetteville to make his historic first flight Mrs. Maxwell was only a young girl, but she plainly remembers seeing his flight and that one evening while he was in town he had dinner at her home.

We thank Mr. Spencer and Mrs. Maxwell for those bits of information and would like to remind all our readers that we thoroughly enjoy your letters and look forward to hearing from you after putting out each and every issue of *Flashback*.

People who flatter
Are the nicest kind!
They tell us exactly
What we have in mind!

QUERIES

Would like information on the children of **Joseph Shannon** b. circ 1763 in KY and **Mary Polly Billingsley** b. circ 1772 md. 24 Nov., 1792 in Davidson Co., TN. Known children: **Anna Shannon** b. 9 Feb., 1796, **Granville Billingsley Shannon** b. 4 May, 1801, KY md. **Unity Williams**, **Lavina Shannon** b. 2 Nov., 1806, KY md. **Alexander Buchanan**, **Alexander Shannon** b. 9 Mar., 1813, Warren Co. KY md. **Perniza Oliver & Sarah Crutchfield Dunagan**. We know he had 4 younger children--names unknown and probably several older. Does anyone know parents of **Isaac Shannon** b. 1799, **Franklin Shannon** b. 1800-1810, and **David Shannon** b. 1810-1820 all in Washington Co., Ar in 1840. Joseph and Mary died in 1830s in Ar.

Contact: Lucille Bailey, 9948 Lull Street, Burbank, Ca 91405.

The third Sunday of every month, from 2:00 to 4:00 PM the Washington County Historical Society and the Genealogy Department of the Fayetteville Public Library sponsor a family history discussion group at the Community Room of Hillcrest Towers, 1 N. School St., Fayetteville.

For more information contact Mary Jo Godfrey or Barbara Hale, Genealogy Department, Fayetteville, Public Library--(501) 442-2242.

THE KIDD FAMILY CEMETERY

Reprinted with apologies for previous errors.

by Forrest D. Poorman

There are early maps of Washington County that read like a history book. They show early school sites, post offices and buildings. Familiar rectangles with enclosed crosses mark the family cemeteries. These markings are so helpful for those attempting to trace the lives of their ancestors.

Northwest Arkansas in the 1830s and 40s required men and women who had courage, ingenuity and, above all, the ability to take care of their own. While homes, schools, and churches were undoubtedly the most important and first on a priority list, sometimes a cemetery became the most urgent need. Washington County is most fortunate to have many of these small family cemeteries described in publications. The Northwest Genealogical Society of Rogers, Arkansas, has published 11 volumes entitled *Cemeteries of Washington County, Arkansas*, and the 12th is now being compiled. Their members read the cemeteries, giving the location, condition of the cemetery and all the names that can be read from the headstones. Many of the sandstone slabs have eroded so that names and dates are gone. It is a tragedy that these important bits of history have, in many instances, been neglected or destroyed.

The land on which the Kidd Cemetery is located was first sold to Mark Williams 8 November, 1834, by the United States Government. Mr. Williams sold the land to John Truesdell 10 March, 1836. John sold 18¼ acres to Jesse Mayfield 16 November, 1843. These acres were in the NW quarter of the NE quarter of S17, T14N, R32W.

Jesse sold the property to Tandy K. Kidd and Hiram Brodie 25 March, 1847. Hiram sold his share to Tandy 16 October, 1847. Tandy increased this part of his land to 40 acres.

These acres had several features that made them attractive. On the east was the Truesdell Mill on Jordan Creek. West of this were 12-13 acres that were nearly level and well-supplied with springs. However, the shallow rocky soil did not lend itself to commercial farming. Later, this would become the site for a home for his daughter and son-in-law, T.A. Reynolds. It would also become the site of the Kidd Family Cemetery.

Tandy Kidd and his family lived in Mountain Township for the first years they were in Northwest Arkansas. The need for a burial place for his young wife, Mary E. Pleasants, was unexpected. Present records indicate that she was buried in what became the Parks Family Cemetery which is located some 2 miles southwest of Hogeye. This fact has long been a puzzle. Why in another family plot? John Perry Aaron Parks arrived in Mountain Township in 1853. Deeds indicate that Tandy Kidd sold Mr. Parks 400 acres, including his first homesite, that same year. The site of Mrs. Kidd's six-year-old grave then became the Parks Family Cemetery.

It was probably following the above sale that Tandy moved his new wife, Nancy E. Dyer Kidd, and children to Boonesboro, Cane Hill Township. In the Fall of 1853, the Kidds lost their six-year-old daughter, Mary E. Kidd and the need to establish a new family cemetery was at hand. A recent description by the Northwest Genealogical Society indicates that the cemetery is about 3/4 of a mile SSW of Cane Hill (Boonesboro) near the north boundary of S17 T14N R32W. Take County Road 441 off Ark 45 for approximately 3/8 of a mile to William Gray's residence on

the east side of the road. Mary's stone is in remarkably good condition.

An infant son died in 1853. His stone is still readable, as are those of his two brothers, Tandy Lee and an infant, both of whom died in 1857. Lucius P. Kidd, a son and a Confederate soldier, is also buried in the cemetery; for he was killed while visiting the farm. Tandy, the father, who was killed in 1862, is probably buried with his children--although the grave is unmarked. Nancy E. (my grandmother), Tandy's second wife, was buried in the family plot c. 1890. Grandson Loney was buried here c. 1890 and Grandson Tandy P. in 1892. It is believed that Frederick Mortimer, who died in 1897, is buried in the plot together with his wife, Janice Thomas Kidd. Also buried in the cemetery is their infant daughter who died 12 May, 1868. (It is thought that James H. Kidd and his wife, Ellen Joyce Kidd, are here in the Kidd Family Cemetery.) There is an unnamed infant of a neighbor resting with the Kidds. For years, this little mound was surrounded by a metal fence marking its place.

In 1862, the mill was seized by General Blunt's Federal Army and was operated by it. Then, Frederick M. Kidd attempted to operate the mill after it was returned to the family. At the auction of the Kidd Estate, 25 October, 1873, John Rankin Pyeatte, a well-known carpenter and miller, and his son-in-law, W.S. Moore, bought the 40 acres containing the cemetery. They were interested in the mill and the site on Jordan Creek.

Pyeatte and Moore sold 13 acres west of Jordan Creek, land not involved with the mill, to J.D. Wilbur, probably in 1874. Mr. Wilbur was a potter and needed an extra water supply that was available to this small acreage. He had purchased 9 acres adjoining this property in 1869, giving him a

Broken marker from the grave of Mary E. Pleasants, wife of Tandy K. Kidd. Forrest Poorman Photographs.

Broken Marker from the grave of Mary E. Kidd, six year old child of Tandy K. Kidd and Mary E. Pleasants.

total of 23 acres. He and his wife lived on this farm until Wilbur's death in 1889.

It was in the 1889 deed for the 23 acres between Mrs. Wilbur and the new owner, John T. Reynolds, that the first legal description of a square plot of land presumed to be for a cemetery appeared. In giving the dimensions of the 13 acres, the 4 acres were not described. On a map, these 4 acres were in the corner formed by the quarter section line and the section line between S17 and S8. Mrs. Wilbur received $1,000 for her farm

John T. and his wife, Emma E., were not related to T.A. Reynolds who had previously lived on the farm. The new owners were from Virginia, but came to Cane Hill (where his Confederate friends were living) from Memphis, Tenn. in 1877. John T. was well-educated, financially secure, a gentleman and a captain in the cavalry. He served in the Confederate Army for four years and was recognized for his many contributions to the war effort. But farm life held no interest for this gregarious leader, so he moved his family to Fayetteville. There, he became City Marshall and served in many other capacities. He then developed throat cancer and retired to his newly purchased farm in Cane Hill where he died in January, 1890.

The John T. family continued to live on the Cane Hill property. Norfolk, only 18 at the time of his father's death, took charge of running the farm. His older brother, Paul, had a severe health problem. Norfolk continued to manage the farm until his marriage to Catherine McCluer. The young couple moved to California while Mrs. Reynolds and Paul stayed on the farm a short time before making the decision to sell.

Present day descendants believe that Captain Reynolds was temporarily buried in the Kidd

Cemetery. This is based on the will of his widow, Mrs. Emma E. Reynolds. Her will stated that: "Should I outlive my son Paul S. Reynolds I want all my personal property and money to be spent in the purchasing of a lot in the Cane Hill Cemetery and moving the body of my husband, J.T. Reynolds, to this lot and in monuments to be erected to myself and Husband."

Mrs. Reynolds did outlive her son, Paul, who died in 1911. She and Captain Reynolds are now buried in the Cane Hill Cemetery. Their son, Paul Reynolds, and a daughter, Mary Virginia Blackburn, are also buried there along with several grandchildren.

When the widow, Mrs. Reynolds, sold the farm to Herbert R. and Mary Pyeatte in 1911, the deed covered 26 acres, which indicated that 4 undescribed acres were included in the total. There is some evidence that the famous and admired Dr. J.C. Bushyhead, son-in-law of Mrs. E.E. Reynolds, bought the property in 1909 for $1.00 and possibly other valuable considerations. Dr. Bushyhead's name does not appear in the deed that Mr. Herbert Pyeatte obtained from Mrs. Reynolds when Pyeatte paid the $500 mortgage on the property. Pyeatte was a miller at the Buchanan Mill, which was built on the site of the old Tandy K. Kidd Mill that was originally built by John Truesdell. Later, Pyeatte served as cashier of the Bank of Cane Hill and Postmaster of the Cane Hill Post Office from 1914 to 1919.

In 1917, Herbert and Mary Buchanan Pyeatte sold the 26 acres to J.W. Parker for $1.00 and other valuable considerations. In this deed, it states that 1/4 acre contained the Kidd Cemetery. There is no mention of the exact location of the plot or of its condition nor reference of any burials during this period. William J. Parker and his father owned and

operated a blacksmith shop in Clyde. The youngest daughter, Lillian married Clay Buchanan Pyeatte, son of the former owner, Herbert Pyeatte.

Available records indicate that the Parker Family owned the farm for over 35 years. When Parker's health began to fail, his daughter, Lillian, her husband, Clay, moved into the house to care for her father. When Parker died 31 March, 1953, Lillian and Clay Pyeatte inherited the property.

In earlier years, it was Mrs. Pyeatte who insisted that the cemetery be cleared of brush and maintained as much as possible. Her efforts were observed and appreciated by a Tandy Kidd descendant. In 1972, Margaret Prewitt, a gr. gr. gr. granddaughter, reported that she was able to examine many headstones and observed a metal marker used to designate the burial of a Confederate soldier.

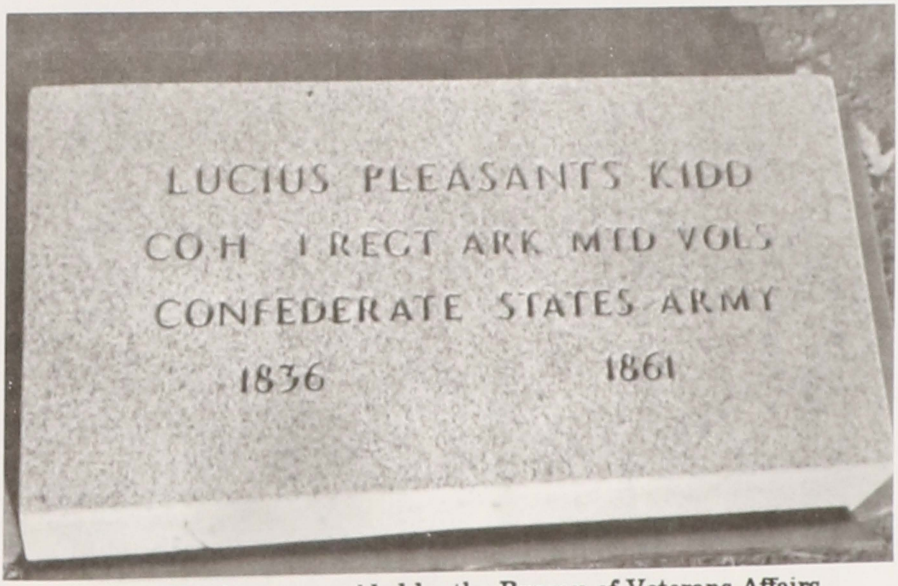
Clay Pyeatte died in 1980 and his wife Lillian continued to live on the farm. She was very gracious about allowing people to visit the cemetery, long overgrown with grass and bushes. The headstones were broken and scattered. There was no fence to protect the stones from wandering cattle. After Mrs. Pyeatte's death on 4 February, 1990, her son Dwayne, sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. William Gray. The present owners appreciate the place the Kidd Cemetery holds in the history of Cane Hill.

In the fall of 1991, a group of Kidd descendants, with the cooperation of Mr. Gray, contributed funds for the purpose of clearing the grass, shrubs and young trees from the site. Fencing was erected, freeing the cemetery from further destruction by the farm's cattle. Care will be taken to preserve the stones from further erosion. Mr. Gray has made every effort to match the broken pieces of the headstones and to put them back into their probable places. For the future, he intends to keep the site

maintained. The Confederate veteran grave marker, though rusty and bent, has been recovered. A sign designating the Kidd Cemetery has been donated by C.R. and Douglas Kidd.

In 1992 a request was made to the Bureau of Veteran Affairs for a headstone to mark the grave of the Confederate soldier. A granite stone, beautifully inscribed LUCIUS PLEASANTS KIDD, Co. H, 1 Reg., Ark Mtd Vols, Confederate States Army, 1836-1861 was delivered to the Gray farm in October of the same year. The Kidd family appreciates the generosity of the American people and the Bureau of Veterans Affairs who made the monument possible.

The family is also grateful for the interest and generosity so many people have given to this project--especially Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. C.R. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Richards, Mr and Mrs. Kenneth Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Ray A. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Wright, Mrs. Corrine Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Kidd and Mr. Leroy Poorman.



Headstone provided by the Bureau of Veterans Affairs.
Forrest Poorman photograph

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in Memory of	**From**
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